

Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For County Treasurer,
JOHN A. DORAN.
For Sheriff,
T. C. BROWN.
For Register of Deeds,
DANIEL MURPHY.
For County Clerk,
SYLVESTER DUSKIN.
For Coroner,
ALEXANDER CLARK.
For Surveyor,
H. H. HENNINGSTADT.
For Commissioner Third District,
THOMAS H. KANDALL.

There is talk again of the Frisco and Missouri Pacific both building into Oklahoma.

The New York Sun champions the cause of Murat Halstead for United States senator from Ohio to succeed Henry B. Payne. As for Mr. Halstead's aspirations, if he has any in that direction.

Ohio Democrats are now dubbed Campbellites, but it is proper to remark that there are Forker lots of persons in that state who are ordinarily dubbed Campbellites who are not Democrats by a long shot.

The New Mexicans now feel certain of a short session of the constitutional convention. The territorial treasurer refuses to issue warrants for the pay of the members. No convention in the west can survive long without a pay day. It takes money to make politicians as well as mares go.

The bank clearings for last week corroborate Dun's review of business as given Saturday. The points showing a decrease in the volume of business from last year's at the same time are few, and the per cents small with the single exception of Duluth. Wichita maintains her position on the increase side, and at a per cent above the average.

If old Ben Butler's ambition isn't completely derailed, the announcement of John L. Sullivan's candidacy for congress from Boston, will, no doubt, revive the spirit of political combativeness that has him incoherent for several years. A fornicous bout between John and Ben would give the sedate Hubites such a shake-up as they have not experienced for a decade.

The Wichita Eagle talks about a sub-boss or go-between speaking to the two United States senators for half a dozen towns, including Wichita. Give us his name and address; we may want something—Kansas City Gazette.

He is just now getting ready to take charge of a good office himself, but no doubt will be on hand when a new police commission are wanted for your town.

All manner of crimes and outlaws have run riot throughout the country for several months and at times seemed to successfully defy the authorities and evade the penalties of the laws. More recently, however, reports have been coming in of many offenders being overtaken and the laws vindicated by being enforced. An era of executing penalties against offenders prevails extant, much to the encouragement of law abiding people.

Interest in the series of tariff reform picnics inaugurated in Missouri some time ago, is reported unabated. Quite natural. The aroma arising from "cured carcasses, browned to a turn, with plenty of nooden soup, succotash and corn pone, is calculated to "draw" the crowd. As to the tariff, we guarantee that not one in a thousand of those who attend the said gatherings could give an intelligent idea of what the speakers say twenty-four hours afterwards.

Agents are said to be scattered all over the western part of the state selling to farmers an alleged heating stove that is claimed, will burn straw, hay, chaff, leaves, vines, stalks, weeds, corn, etc. An apparatus of that sort would indeed be a godsend to many a person, but the farmers for whose special benefit the invention was gotten up, will do well to examine the merits of the invention and the wording of the note or receipt they are asked to sign in the transaction.

The race for the Democratic nomination for governor in Texas next year will be interesting and instructive to the student of practical politics. Among the entries to date, says the Austin Statesman, may be mentioned Ex-governor Throckmorton, Ex-governor Hubbard, Ex-senator Maxey, Hon. A. W. Terrell, Hon. J. T. Brackencourt, Hon. R. Q. Mills, Hon. Seth Shepard, Attorney General Hogg, Lieutenant Governor Wheeler, Hon. Walter Gresham and Senator McDonald, with perhaps a few "dark horses" huddled in the woods or stalked out on the prairies.

The aggregate value of all crops, including live stock, in Kansas for this year is set down at something like \$500,000,000, estimated at present prices, which are lower all around than will prevail longer than a few weeks. The mortgage indebtedness of the farmers of the state, in the comparative statements, is placed at about \$235,000,000, though it is believed to be in reality less than one-sixth of that amount; but with the larger amount the correct figures it is seen at once that the burden of debt can, as it unquestionably will be largely reduced. The financial and business outlook could hardly be more promising and encouraging.

At last a plan has been proposed which promises, if carried out, to rid us of the Mormon cancer. For sometime Nevada has been on the decline, and unless something is done to revive immigration in that direction, it is asserted, she may lose her statehood. "The state has now but fifty thousand inhabitants, and the cost of maintaining a state government is great. The only way to save Nevada is to annex territory; this can be done by the annexation of Utah, Utah, as a part of Nevada, could not be cursed by the hideous cancer of Mormonism. The saints would have to seek other quarters, or give up their pernicious life, and our country would find itself rid at last of the one great social crime that has been a blot upon its fair fame so many years." The practicability of the scheme is doubted as regards the more speedy obliteration of Mormonism, that is at present being done. The government has been hammering away at it for years and it is not probable that the weak state of Nevada could accomplish more.

THE SITUATION IN KANSAS.

A special correspondent of the American Wool Reporter has recently been on a tour of this state looking up the sheep and wool interests particularly and was so impressed with the crop prospects and outlook for prosperous times ahead that he was impelled to branch out from the special object of his researches, into the following observations:

"In view of the large crops of wheat and oats just harvested and the usually bountiful crop of corn that is ahead, the press of the state is discussing the condition of the mortgaged farmer and the possibility of his getting out of debt this year. A mortgage in the west, and particularly in Kansas, is far from being an evil or betokening poverty and distress on the part of the borrower. There are few mortgages which have been placed because the farmer wanted the money to live on. For the most part they are placed because the man with the capital buys a farm and runs in debt for implements wherewith to furnish it or cattle to stock it. He expects to pay off the indebtedness in one or two good seasons and seldom is disappointed; during the past two years he has been, but better times are ahead. The fact that mortgages remain that were placed on lands several years ago is due to conditions which could not be foreseen and could not be avoided. In plentiful years the farmers have frequently paid for their land with the crop of a single year. In Saline, Dickinson, Sedgewick, Sumner and other counties it was frequently done. The land has risen to too high valuation to make such thing possible now, but it shows that the thrifty settler is justified in borrowing enough money to put his hand in the best possible condition. The three crop failures in 1886, '87 and '88, have kept mortgages at a stand still, but this year will show a large reduction in their amount."

Referring to the wool interest, the Reporter says editorially: "We have selected Kansas as a typical state in which the range and ranch sheep are having died out, the farm sheep era is progressing very profitably. With a reduction of the duties on wool to a 40 per cent, ad valorem basis, this better form of sheep husbandry will be stimulated in the United States through the development of the manufacturing industry."

CORN AND REBELLION.

Marsh, shut up about that little rebellion of yours. Let us give the fellows a chance to cut up this big corn crop and then we will join hands and protest Kansas against the rebellion. Blank your rebellion—Capital.

Nothing could more highly delight us than the making of any concession which would prove satisfactory to our esteemed cotemporary, even to joining hands with it in shaking big corn and putting down the arrogant beef combine, but the Capital should go a little slow in blanketing that rebellion under the supposition that it belongs to us. It is too big a thing to be directed by one man or even controlled by the old political ring. It springs from many people, more people than even numbered the Republican majority at the last election. Like the gathering storm, whose clouds have quietly and suddenly shut out the light of the sun, the rebellions of heaven's artillery will soon come crashing through the sulphurous atmosphere, consuming the unworthy with its purifying fires. In the language of the Emporia Republican, treating on this same grave subject of corn and rebellion:

"In Kansas when the corn was made, and men worked in and lifted trade, and mortgages began to fail, the farmer smiled broadly. But Kansas saw another sight: from week to week with men and might the 'old crowd' reached for in sight, the 'young crowd' kicking viciously. And hard and harder grew the kick, and papers howled and men grew sick, and all in vain—the 'old crowd' stick like flies around a grocer."

SOUTHWEST KANSAS AND HER CORN.

In more than one instance has the Eagle proved of great value to the farmers of southwest Kansas, saving them hundreds of thousands of dollars in the aggregate in a single season, by timely advice, based on general information, touching probable advances of prices for grain. Upon the other hand in no instance do we believe that any harm was done. Corn and oats are very low in price at the present, as is also wheat, rye, barley, neither product commanding a profitable, hardly a living price. In the absence of a foreign war or foreign failure of crops we see little hope for any market advancement in the price of wheat. But from all sources of information at our command and from talks with close and well posted observers we are satisfied that the great corn producing quarter of the country, including the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska there will be a shortage of corn which another month will demonstrate. If this should prove true, foreign buyers will soon be scattering over southern Kansas attempting to contract corn at present prices for future delivery. It is our judgment that to make such contracts would be a mistake upon the part of our farmers. We believe that corn will be higher, and if so, then oats and other animal food. It is quite certain that it can be no lower. Our advice, then, would be not to contract. If the crop generally is short hogs and cattle would naturally advance in price also. Many farmers no doubt will be compelled to sell a per cent of their crops, but they should sell only for immediate pay and delivery.

As a sort of electrifying device New York proposes that if the World's Fair is held there that the city will erect a tower that shall be made to eclipse the famous Eiffel tower of Paris, which will be at once a fitting memorial of the occasion and a monument to Christian Columbus. The proposition is a plausible one, but with New York's reputation for not doing what it obligates itself to do in advance will not invest this one with any considerable degree of interest. New York is the most promising city on the continent, but like a certain town in the west with a purulent humor, its promises are based upon what somebody else must do if done at all.

The success of the pontoon bridge enterprise at Leavenworth—or something else—has aroused Topeka's ambition on the bridge question afresh and they are trying to get the city council to call an election to vote on a proposition to issue \$250,000 in city bonds to build a bridge over the river on Kansas avenue. With the fact for obtaining accreditations that Topeka has, and its proportions, that would seem to be a small matter.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.

The total number of miles of railroad in the United States at the close of 1888—according to that accepted authority, Poor's manual of Railroads for 1889—was 156,082, of which 7,038 miles were constructed during the year.

The gross earnings of all the lines for the year ending December 31, 1887, equaled \$640,150,702; the increase for the year 1888 equaled \$20,165,568, or 2.14 per cent. The earnings per mile from which full returns were received in 1888, equaled \$6,540, against \$6,861 for 1887, the decrease equaled \$321 per mile.

The net earnings for all the lines for 1888 equaled \$301,631,051 against \$324,979,119 for 1887, the falling off equaled \$23,348,068, the rate of decrease being about 10 per cent.

The amount of interest paid in 1888 equaled \$207,124,388 against \$203,790,432 in 1887, the increase being \$3,333,956, the rate of interest equalling more than 1.63 per cent. The amount paid in dividends in 1888 equaled \$80,243,041, against \$91,573,458 in 1887, the falling off equalling \$11,330,417, the rate of decrease being about 12.4 per cent.

The Manual explains the causes of the extraordinary falling off in revenues in this language: The sentiment is unanimously expressed that the chief element of disturbance in the railroad situation in the west have been—first, the unprecedented activity with which the railroad systems of that section have been extended, as a result of the desire to secure entrance into the newly developed lands in the west and southwest; second, the partial failure of the crops and the consequent loss of income; and third, the traffic which had been calculated upon; third, the complications resulting from the application of a new and radical law—the interstate commerce act; and fourth, the spirit of hostility and repression evinced by the legislatures of some of the western states.

In illustration of the rapid decrease in rate for transportation of freight on the railroads of the country since the close of the civil war the Manual presents important facts. Table No. 1 includes seven leading eastern trunk lines, running between New York and the west, and covers twenty-four years, 1865 to 1888 inclusive. Upon these roads the rates received for transportation of freight declined from 2,000 cents per ton per mile in 1865, to 600 cents per ton per mile, a reduction of 70 per cent, within the period covered by the statement. In other words, the railroads comprised in that statement received, in 1888, \$21 for the performance of a service for which in 1865 they received \$100. What other business can show a corresponding decrease in returns?

In some statistics which cover the operations of six of the leading western trunk lines, which are typical of the railroads of that district it is shown that the aggregate tonnage moved was 1,500,000 tons greater in 1888 than in 1887. This gain is not so great as that made in the year 1887, when compared with 1886, but it is none the less a substantial advance when compared with other years. The aggregate earnings show, however, a decline and were not so large in 1888 as in 1887, when these roads moved 25 per cent. less freight—but in 1883 the rate charged per ton per mile was 1,310 cents, while in 1888 the rate was 334 cents—the lowest rate of charges ever reached by the western roads, being about one-quarter of the average rate charged in 1863. It is obvious that it is not the want of business, but the price at which business is performed, that is the reason for the inability of these western roads to earn large profits as in the past, and it remains to be seen whether the bountiful harvest which is promised this fall will materially help matters.

The question of a single legislative body was before the constitutional convention of each of the territories of the northwest recently, though neither one adopted the idea. The suggestion is made periodically to abolish the United States senate, thus leaving only one legislative body to be often renewed and directly responsible to the people, and the proposition is sometimes backed up with some pretty strong argument, but the popular demand will have to become a great deal stronger than it is at present before the change is made. It would be next to impossible to effect such a change in any event, for the reason that the body itself that is proposed to be abolished would have to act on it and the spirit of the times don't prompt men to legislate themselves out of place.

The Kansas City Gazette is now, also, advocating the navigating of the Missouri river. Yes, it is a big thing, George. We can remember when the Kaw was navigated and have seen a steamboat tied up within the present corporate limits of Topeka. It was a big thing, but the steamboat was the river, but the navigating business. A steamboat once started for Junction City or for that region at least it passed Topeka headed in that direction, but we never heard of its return. If it ever should get back it might prove a good vessel, but just adopted to the wants of the Missouri river navigation scheme. For freight or passage apply at any of the numerous sand bars.

The constitution of the state of Kansas, or its makers, attempted to guard the people against a big state debt and onerous taxation, but the recent legislatures have found ways for getting around the matter. The present state house, for instance, is being built by a direct levy made on all property of the state, by the legislature. That scheme has been found to work so well that last winter the same body made a direct levy to raise money sufficient to run the state university, or at least to furnish it with over six thousand dollars per month. Some taxpayers protested and now the attorney general of the state is out with an opinion sustaining the act. On with the rebellion.

BEST IN THE WEST.

From the Parsons Bulletin.
One of the largest industries in the state is the packing house of Francis Whitaker & Sons, which has just been completed at Wichita. It is the most thoroughly equipped packing house in the west, having a power house 57x113 feet, 35 feet high, with engines and boilers capable of the exertion of 350 horse power. The slaughter house is 81x93 feet, four stories and basement. The cold storage building is 14x182 feet, six stories high, the smoke and packing house 50x107 feet, three stories high and basement. The fifty smoking rooms are capable of holding 750,000 pounds of meat. We are glad to see the Parsons Princess the possessor of such a vast wealth producing plant, and we hope the day is not far when Kansas will be favored in every locality with industries that will stand her resources, so that we can manufacture here the many things that are now sent east.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWS.

Seeds, Slips, Solons, Sprouts, Shoots and Silvers.

Udall is thinking of converting the city into a granary.

Kansas music—the song of the hammer is always on top.

Chase county is paying twenty-five a day for corn cutting.

The Kansas man who is not making hay does not live on a farm.

It will be a favorite color this autumn, particularly in the maple leaves.

The Arkansas City Girls are all eyes to-day and don't see anything but uniforms.

The shocks of corn and hay stacks are not to be told apart down in Sumner county.

A Kansas grown and educated boy is now a professor in the Maryland Agricultural college.

A Salvation corps is bargaining for the McPherson base ball club's uniforms for the winter season.

The cold wave struck Chicago about the time it before it struck Udall. This will be news to Chicago.

What with a hot sun, poison ivy and a Fourth of July it is a wise teacher that recognizes a former pupil.

The spiritualists of Leavenworth will hold their fourth annual camp meeting near Fairmount, October 4, 5 and 6.

In Kansas the race of all races is between the peach crop and the tin-shed, with all prospects in favor of the former.

There is an old woman in Cherryvale who can remember having wept over the death of "Little Eva" 300 distinct times.

All the wheat raised in the United States this year amounts to 500,000,000 bushels. Of this Kansas raised about one-twelfth.

A Windfield man gave himself away the other day by asking a druggist for a "dose" and adding, "for medicinal purposes only."

Marshall county claims that her corn crop will be larger than that of Jewell county, and the latter claims 10,000,000 bushels.

The miners and the management of the Riverside mine at Leavenworth have decided on the old rate of 4 cents a bushel. Work was delayed for three days.

Some interesting developments are promised in the Proctor murder case, near Topeka, which will be tried at the September term of the district court.

Henry George says: "Looking backward is an air castle with a foundation of clouds. This depends largely upon the condition of the sidewalk you are walking upon."

Says a Kansas paper: The circus carried off some of our money, which, however, we regret to say, was in the hands of good, but nevertheless, delinquent subscribers.

An old negro woman named Twigs was found dead in her bed at North Lawrence. Under her pillow was found \$40, which had doubtless been laid there to pay funeral expenses.

P. M. Lee's large barn near Coffeyville burned early yesterday morning, together with a valuable stallion, \$150 worth of harness, and other property of hay and grain; only partially insured.

The Kansas River Baptist association is now in session at Silver Lake. The following new churches were received: Fountain, Geary, Wood, Chetertown and Geary, Geary, Topeka.

There is one old chigger in Arkansas City who never discovers a man to be an official that he don't submit his claims for a pension to him, and the people down there are wondering how they are going to keep him away from Gov. Hovey.

A Denver man has conceived the idea of freezing the bodies of the dead in blocks of ice and then transporting them to Arctic regions so that plagues and pestilences may have the boon of seeing their ancestors as they used to be; but this offer will not be extended to ward politicians.

When Hegarth first announced the true line of beauty he was actually ridiculed in his idea, and there are yet skeptics, but the smile on the Arkansas City girl's face as she looks at the serpentine grace of the stripe on the soldier's waist-former, leg, ought to annihilate them.

A religious society, urging a more free contribution of money for missionary purposes, announced that there were but one teacher for each 30,000 of hearthens. No wonder the poor fellows consider a missionary a tid bit and rejoice when they get him served up in anchovy sauce.

Fifteen or twenty members of the Newton Art League excused to Halstead last Monday to sketch the scenery in that vicinity. They were to go and fly a two inch strip of horizon without an attempt at seeing how or towering constancy. The whole league is busy on a life-size sunflower, which they will publish as a serial.

The summer has ended, the harvest is over, the children are in school, the families are again in the home. The minister's vacation is over and the business man is at his desk. There is general health and prosperity in all the land, and there never was a better time for all to put their shoulders to the wagon and see the wheels go round.—Athenian Champion.

Kansas newspapers are quoting Omar Khayyam, but the lines are not his. It is a Russian who failed to put it in an appearance. It runs:

"The moving finger writes, and having writ,
Can bid you back to cancel half a line—
Nor all your tears wash out a word of it."

My friend, earnestly exclaimed the tourist, pointing to a long, young, slender forefinger straight at me, "Give me a man on the back seat, to end of your career and I'll leave you here, friends, and all that makes life valuable, or for the future cheering, lost—lost!"

George, dimly conscious that that region had been addressed to him, "George, I'd buy air-ride."

A reporter visited the park yesterday afternoon and found that the necessary preparations were being made for the regatta, being put in rows, with eight to a row. There are 100 tents in all, capable of accommodating at least 800 people and perhaps more. The head-quarters will be at the east side of the dam, on the river bank. The camp now looks like an Oklahoma City on the 23d of April, says the Arkansas City Traveler.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Guthrie wants an ice factory, too.
Purcell wants a lodge, I. O. O. F.
Reno City is having a municipal war dance.
Several deer have been killed near Edmond.
Guthrie, if they can't drink whisky, would like pure water at least.
Cotton picking has begun in earnest near Purcell and hands are in demand at 60 cents per hundred.

BE CONSIDERED A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR, AS WELL AS HAVE AN INVESTMENT THAT WILL YIELD HIM HANDSOME RETURNS.—OKLAHOMA CITY JOURNAL.

Mit Reynolds, in describing an Edmond soiree of recent date, says that "the young men came in with boutonnieres in the lapels of their coats." Last Mr. Reynolds succeeds in convincing the boys that he did not mean anything by it, Oklahoma will lose one of its leading journalists.

The opening of the Oklahoma country and the 1888-89 loss to the Creek Indians through their delegates and ex-Governor Crawford, is causing much discussion upon the proposition of bringing the territory directly under the wing of the United States. Many Indians heretofore opposed to the threatened advance of civilization, are beginning to favor severely, and the privilege of having a voice in the government.—Indian Journal.

Word has been received in the city from the quiet little city of El Reno, stating that Editor Conway, of the El Reno Herald, and the postmaster, had been got into a shooting scrape a few days ago and exchanged a few skyward shots at each other. Fortunately for their awkwardness in handling firearms, neither one was injured save a bad scare. The police judge of that place held them to the Wichita court in the sum of \$50 for firing off firearms with the intent to kill.

Later—Editor Conway gave bond for his appearance in court and sold his paper to Ed Grant and skipped the country. The El Reno court of no account appearing in Conway's paper reflecting very strongly on the postmaster's character.

There are 23,000 Cherokees and they have 45,000 white tenants; in the Creek nation the white tenants will equal in number the Indian landlords, 125,000. The Creek nation the average is five white tenants to each Indian in the Chickasaw nation. Under the circumstances it is a fair guess that for the Indians to bring forward again the old cry of white men wronging the poor Indians. Over in the Cherokee nation the Indians do not pay one cent of tax, the duties they receive being sufficient to pay all expenses of the government and to keep fine schools. Even the school books and pens are paid for out of the duties. A white man's rights association is more useful here than the Indian rights association.

CONCERNING THE REBELLION.

Lawrence Journal.
For some time past there has been considerable uneasiness among the cattle in the Kansas Republican corral, and a few old leaders of the herd have been pawing in the earth and bellowing "rebellion." Among these are Colonel Marshall M. Murdock, Thomas Benton and Decker-lane Stroger; Ed Miller, Web Wilder, Edridge and a dozen other lesser lights. The Murdocks have claimed an unjust distribution of patronage as their reason for kicking; Sol Miller has about the same reason; Wilder claims that the legislature is corrupt, and so it goes.

The Salina Republican swung into line the other day with a column, of which the following is a fair sample:
"There are various ways by which men use political power to advance petty interests. A considerable ring has sprung up about Topeka which claims to make kings and governors. Every aspiring man in state is compelled to seek power through them. Every political ring must work in their harness or not work at all. Instead of the remote counties sending in their suggestions as to what men should take to helm the ring at Topeka, they fix up a state and draw up support for it from the remote counties. Whoever may be the standard bearer the same old ring is to control. He is a mere puppet, and the weaker and more subservient the better. The worse of all this is that our representative men degenerate into the creatures of shameless, bungling, selfish politicians are created. The machinery of the state government is multiplied to the public detriment. Bonds and commissions have been criss-crossed and multiplied until they are as numerous as the plagues of Egypt. When the constitution was first formed it was estimated its entire expenditure would be less than \$10,000 per annum, and now it has by this creation of parasites been multiplied ten fold. In shameless bargains about the disposal of these needless offices, an unscrupulous set of men who seem to hold the state in mortgage, and make and unmake state rules, and instead of selecting from those the people can delight in, the people are disgraced by those who are most facile in office broking."

The question which naturally arises is, is this stuff written in earnest? Do these fellows mean anything? This stuff is written to get up a row and have some fun and appear smart and knowing, or is it a serious attempt at reforming a supposed evil? Will this time be sung in the next state convention or will it be lost in "whooping it up for our man." If it is any truth in the assertions made above and they are simply a rash of these made by Wilder, Miller and the Murdocks—something is wrong; if there is nothing but words, it should be remembered that the rank and file of the party, those who do not sit in the plush places among the politicians and Pharisees, occasionally believe these things, hearing them from such authority, and not accordingly; besides these things will make good campaign reading next year in Democratic papers.

For one, we have not asked for any place nor demanded any patronage. As for the Democrats, they will probably stand sorely in need of good campaign reading next year, and the Eagle proposes to furnish its proportion of such reading.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

Kansas City Journal.
The news from the state capital of Texas, yesterday, was of far more than ordinary importance. We allude to the action of the attorney general of that state regarding the foreclosure of the mortgage against the International & Great Northern railway.
It will be remembered the dispatch said the road at one time had been sold by order of the United States court, and belonged to the estate of \$3,000,000, which sale wiped out all former indebtedness, and that this sum was all the road stands the purchasers. Their afterwards increased the debt to \$25,000,000, which the attorney general claims is without value expended—or watered—and he now wants to foreclose the mortgage for this debt. The grounds urged by the attorney general for this proceeding are that the people pay the interest on this enormous debt in freight charges, and that if the road was relieved of it, the rates would be reduced to a minimum, and thus advantage the people.

Whether this action is legal or not, or will succeed, is not the question so much at this time as the fact that such a suit has been entered on by a state. The petition of the attorney general covers two points: One as to the validity of the bonds, and the other of public policy. There is no doubt as to the first, and there ought to be no doubt as to the second. Watered stocks have been the rule as to railway building in this country, and there is hardly a line of railway in the country whose freight schedule is not inflated for taxation the business must pay it all—until the roads can be made to earn on their actual cost. It is only a few months since we saw a statement in a public journal that Mr. Ames, of the Union Pacific, favored the scaling of that road's indebtedness, the cost of construction—or on what it cost—be built for. And he is reported as saying that it would not cost him a cent.

It is a Little Chilly Mornings and Evenings

Which is a very strong hint that it will be colder very soon. You must prepare for the cold waves.

THE WHITE HOUSE

INNES & ROSS

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

At way down bottom dollar prices. We know it is hard times and we will make hard times prices on everything. We are receiving new Fall Goods every hour. We have a magnificent line of

PRIESTLY'S BLACK GOODS



These goods are the most thoroughly reliable goods in the market and made of the finest silk and best Australian wool and are always the same in quality, weight, width and shade. They are stamped on the under side of the selvage "B. Priestly & Son" in gilt letters. Trade mark a varnished board.

Others may claim that they have just as good, but it is not so. There is but one manufacturer produces Perfect Black Goods—that is Priestly, Bradford, Eng. All others are but imitations at the same price as Priestly's. It will pay you to purchase the best.

A new line of elegant trimmings, special designs for black goods, silks, laces, gump and passementerie, etc., etc.

New line of Children's Jersey Blouse Waists and Jerseys, just the thing for school children, at prices lower than ever. Ladies' new fall wraps, just in, Raglans, Newmarkets, Nuns' cloaks, jackets, in cloth and plush. PLUSH SACQUES—Plush sacques, every one guaranteed.

A magnificent line of ladies' muslin underwear, the finest and cheapest we have ever shown. Our carpet department is showing its usual variety of new novelties in carpets, cuttings, portieres and upholstery. Beautiful draperies of every description.

FOR BEAUTIES, BARGAINS AND BENEFITS.

GO TO THE WHITE HOUSE

INNES & ROSS

JOSEPH MILLER

TAILOR AND DRAPER

Now located in the Firebaugh building, No. 154 N. Market street, with a choice line of ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN

Woolens, Worsted and Overcoatings and will be pleased to have my old and new customers call and inspect goods and prices.

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Call and see me. I will save you money.

B. B. HULL, Salesman.

clearing, but that it was only a question of time when it must be done. The public will watch with great interest the questions of law raised in this proceeding in Texas, and how far the courts will sustain the points raised—for it may become the entering wedge to a greatly needed reform—a revolution in railway operation.

FREIGHT AGENT PARKER'S CHANGE.

C. A. Parker, general freight agent of the Santa Fe, has resigned, and on October 1st will become general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific railway. He began his railroad career eight years ago in the general freight office of the Santa Fe. From that office he went to St. Louis as chief clerk to